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THE COMMUNICATOR

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GOOD JOURNALISM



Tuition Increase Due For 1970/71 A Message From President Bonnel

Headlines of recent weeks have focused attention of the rising cost of education to students in this State.

Only the Pennsylvania Community Colleges have made an earnest effort to counter the nationwide trend of tuition increases by endeavoring to amend the Community College Enabling Legislation so that a \$200 ceiling will be placed on tuition.

Unfortunately, the effort, mounted early in 1969 and pressed vigorously in all corners of the State, has failed. Most of the Pennsylvania Community Colleges have been forced to announce tuition increases: C.C.P. will be no exception. With reluctance the C.C.P. Trustees have authorized an increase in tuition, effective September 1, 1970 from \$330 to \$370. Credit-hour costs will be increased proportionately. The Board has authorized increases in scholarship funds with the intention that no student will be deprived of an opportunity to continue his studies.

Early last year, the Council of Pennsylvania Community College Presidents, which I was privileged to serve as Chairman during 1969, collaborated closely with local sponsors and legislative delegations in developing a series of amendments to the original Community College Enabling Legislation of 1963. These amendments were designed to improve the funding of the Colleges and make them more accessible to larger numbers of students by lowering tuition to \$200.

With respect to funding, it should be pointed out that, since 1963, the "ceiling" in terms of which the State has calculated its participation in operating costs per Full-time Equivalent Student (FTE) has been fixed by law at \$1000. Operating costs of the Community Colleges are shared equally among the students, the local sponsor, and the State, except that the State reserves the right to pay only one-third of the actual operating cost per FTE, or one-third of \$1000, whichever is the smaller. If operating costs exceed \$1000 per FTE, the cost of any excess must be paid by the local sponsor and the student.

Since the trend of operating costs showed clearly that

most, if not all, of the Community Colleges of the State would have reached or exceeded the cost level of \$1000 per FTE by the fiscal year 1969/70, one of the major legislative targets of the Council of Presidents was to increase the reimbursement ceiling to \$1200, at the same time endeavoring to change the sharing of that larger figure so that students would not have to pay a \$400 tuition (one-third of \$1200); hence the proposed ceiling of \$200 for tuition.

Because of the growing financial crisis in the states, it proved impossible to rally the legislative support necessary to accomplish both an increase in the reimbursement ceiling and a reduction in tuition costs. The latter would have meant an increased financial burden on the local sponsor and on the State. As a consequence, it was necessary to accept a number of compromises in the legislative targets originally set by the Council of Presidents in order to accomplish an increase in the reimbursement ceiling from \$1000 to \$1200.

The reluctance of the Legislature to authorize additional appropriations for the Community Colleges in 1969 was evidenced in the fact that House Bill 1097, the bill most likely to be moved during the present session, failed by 25 votes to pass when first brought up in July, 1969, despite the fact that when the vote was taken, the bill already reflected a compromise from the Council's original target in that the \$200 ceiling on tuition had been abandoned and a maximum tuition equal to 25 percent of the reimbursement ceiling of \$1200 was being requested.

After House Bill 1097 failed to pass, the Council of Presidents agreed that the next move would be to try to have the bill reconsidered when the Legislature met in September. It was deemed prudent to canvass members of the House in advance to ascertain their probable attitudes if the bill were reconsidered. The canvass indicated that the bill would be irrevocably lost if it were not further amended.

Conversations with the House Minority leadership

indicated that the only way of making sure that a new ceiling of \$1200 would be legislated was to agree to a three-way division of FTE operating costs. Since failure to achieve legislatively the new \$1200 ceiling would have threatened students with tuition charges potentially in excess of \$400, the Council of Presidents reluctantly assented to a further amendment of House Bill 1097 so that a new ceiling of \$1200 would be divided three ways. When brought up for reconsideration, House Bill 1097, as amended, passed the House on September 29, 1969.

Alas, that is not the end of the story. House Bill 1097 was referred to the Senate Education Committee and there it now rests pending the resolution of the State's fiscal problems by the passage of new tax bills. No assurance has been given that House Bill 1097 will actually move, even if the urgently needed new tax revenues are provided through some new tax bill. If House Bill 1097 doesn't move, what is in prospect for 1970/71 and thereafter? In all probability, still higher tuition charges than the \$370 now set for C.C.P. students for September, 1970, because the burden of carrying the rising FTE costs will have to be borne by the local sponsor and the students.

Are there any rays of hope? I think so. Every effort is being exerted to persuade members of the Senate in general, and

(Continued on Page 4)

EXTRAVAGANZA IN BLACKNESS

Black students at Community College of Philadelphia will sponsor an "Extravaganza Week" from February 19-22. It was announced by Ronald McCoy, President of the Black Students League.

The program will include a wide variety of events to be held at the College Auditorium, 10 South 11th Street.

On Thursday, February 19, from 8:00 p.m. until midnight, a Talent Show will give contestants an opportunity to display their abilities in music, dance, acting and other arts. On Friday, February 20, following a Homecoming Basketball game with Spring Garden Institute at Leeds Junior High School, Mt. Pleasant Ave., chartered bus will return to CCP where there will be a dance at the College Auditorium beginning at 9:00 p.m. Admission will be \$2.00.

Saturday, Feb. 21, there will be a memorial program to the late Malcolm X. From noon until 4 p.m. at the Auditorium, a series of lectures and films will be presented. Second and third winners in the Talent Show will perform, and outside guests will include Bill Mathis of CORE, Ed Robinson presenting "Black Rhapsody" (a lecture with film and music), Nat Turner's Rebellions, and Father James Woodruff. All events are free, but we stress contributions for the Black Scholarship Fund.

At 8:00 p.m., the program will include a recital of poetry and music — "Spirit of the Masses" — the first prize winner in the Talent Competition, a lecture by Walt Palmer, Rufus Harley and his jazz bagpipe, Arthur Hall's Afro Ensemble, and Robert Kenyatta.

On Sunday at 3:00 p.m. will be the Iona Nash Dancers, Jim Mapp and the Playwtd Bus Company, the Community College Chorale, and the first prize winner of the Talent Competition. Rock bands will include the Prime Mystics and Dean and the Chandeliers. Admission will be \$2.00.

Dr. Davidson Nicol; A Great Man Returns

By BOB SHERMAN

On Friday, February 6, Community College of Philadelphia, once again had the distinct pleasure of welcoming back a very unique and distinguished personality. His name is Dr. Davidson Nicol, United Nations Ambassador from Sierra Leone in West Africa.

Along with his position as U. N. Ambassador, Dr. Nicol is also a former University President; Head of the Sierra Leone Permanent Mission; director of the Central Bank of Sierra Leone; Medical Scientist; Lecturer, Poet, Historian, an Author of many books and articles. He is truly a well rounded and important man.

Dr. Nicol is a very charming individual, warm hearted, easy to talk to, and stunning to look at. He has a magnetic personality, and a highly developed and well trained gift of speech, (something that every public figure needs, but few have). He speaks perfect British-English and holds the attention of his audience excellently.

The topic of Dr. Nicol's lecture was, America's Contribution to Africa in the Twentieth Century. He gave a critical appraisal of the topic on four levels. Governmental Contributions, Individual private contributions, Church Contributions, and special Organizational Contributions. From there, the Ambassador talked briefly on his own country, a Democracy in its ninth year of Independence. He also spoke briefly about Prime Minister Stevens and his rise to power as head of the Government of Sierra Leone. The Ambassador labels Dr. Stevens as a "Very remarkable man", and he undoubtedly serves him with honor and admires him greatly.

At this point Dr. Nicol spoke of the educational system of this country, comparing it to ours, and giving a bit of the history of their system. He expertly linked the present with the past, and produced a clear cut picture of the African Educational system today. He brought into this picture such things as, The role of the Peace Corps in Africa, and the attitudes of the various countries in Africa on the question of their being friendly assets or C.I.A. foes.

From there the Ambassador moved to the subject of our Government and its contribution to Africa in the last fifteen years. He acknowledged the aid given by America and also our growing concern over the affairs of the African nations. Our great revolutionary attitude towards better things seems to be paralleled with Africa's successful attempt at pressuring the Imperial Countries for Independence. Economic aid also was brought into view and statistically analyzed as having a profound influence and an important help to the developing countries in Africa. He reminded us also that the battle is not over and is surely not won, for much more aid is needed for Africa to develop properly. The Ambassador then stated his hope that future aid will be diverted from the Military that have been smattering Africa, to Non-Military sources to strengthen her Economy.

In summary, Dr. Nicol asked that America must respect African political points of view and not look at Her as Communist or Anti-Communist, but look at Her as a country needing help to be politically and economically independent of the rest of the world. He closed by comparing the U.S.A. with Cassius Clay, "The greatest of the great".

Previous to his lecture, I was honored by Dr. Nicol, when he granted me a personal interview. The interview went as follows:

Communicator — In the next decade, what shall we expect from Africa in respect to Wars and Revolutions?

Dr. Nicol — In our part of Africa in the past decade we have had several Military Coups and Counter-Coups. In other parts like North Africa, quite recently, there have been Military Revolutions in Libya, Somalia in East Africa, the Sudan, and of course in South Africa there is Rhodesia. I think that increasingly, the civilian population is getting rather tired of all of these Revolutions and Coups. We may, perhaps, end up in the Latin American way, but there is this fundamental difference, that is, that the Army in Africa is not linked up with the land-owning class or the Church and the Gentry. They are usually groups of either idealistic young soldiers, or people who come

from a certain community within the nation. What we have had in the past decade, is that we are trying to consolidate ourselves to form a Nation-State out of disparity elements brought together by the former European Colonial Powers. I think that we have gone through that stage and it is my view that the number of Coups and Revolutions will be much less in the coming decade.

Communicator — Thank you. Now, in your professional opinion, has Africa, in the last two hundred years, followed any particular pattern, politically, socially, or economically?

Dr. Nicol — In the past two hundred years Africa, first of all, was devastated by the slave trade, both East-West, and North-South. White people enslaved Black. Black people enslaved Balck. Yellow people (Arabs) enslaved Blacks, and in some cases, Blacks enslaved Whites, but the totality of the slavery was between the Blacks themselves and the Continents. This caused a lot of small wars which devastated the country. Three or four hundred years ago you had some great Kingdoms and great states in Africa, but then the Slave Trade started and everyone began to fight, for it was the only way they could provide material, as prisoners of war. The slave trade came to an end, not abruptly, but slowly, and before we could really recover from that, the Colonial powers discovered our millenary sources. They came in and so became colonies. It's only really in the past ten years that we've had freedom, and this is not economic freedom, just political freedom. So I'd say the last two hundred years have been very unsettling ones for Africa, and we lost many centuries because of this. In the fifteen hundreds and the sixteen hundreds, the African Kingdoms were as important, if not more important, than the European ones, and we missed out on it because of colonialism and slavery.

We missed out on the Industrial Revolution too, but you can be sure that we are going to catch up to all of these soon.

Communicator — Thank you. Now could you comment briefly on the conflict between Biafra and Nigeria and the side that your country took in this conflict?

Dr. Nicol — The conflict is over now, isn't it? Biafra ceased to be Biafra, they are now part of Nigeria. Our country took a great humanitarian interest in their fight. We, as members of the Organization of African Unity, agreed that we should do our best to keep these countries united and intact. But on the other hand, there are a lot of Sierra Leonean women who are married to Eastern Nigerians, or Biafrans as they are called, so sympathy in Sierra Leone was quite strong for the Biafran side, and there is an equally as strong body of opinion on the Federal side. Some of our politicians did want, at one stage, to recognize Biafra, but our Prime Minister and Head of State refused to go along with this. Instead, they decided to help in a Humanitarian way, and as soon as it was known that the conflict was over our Prime Minister rang me to say that they had given a large sum of money for relief work in Nigeria.

Communicator — Thank you. Would you comment on the Vietnam War, and what your country thinks about America's position there?

Dr. Nicol — Vietnam is a long way from Africa, so the people in Africa, I'm afraid, are not so concerned about Vietnam. You will find that it is countries like America, Australia, New Zealand, countries which have sent soldiers to Vietnam, which have this deep concern. Those of us who are interested in international affairs though, our own view about the Vietnam conflict is that the American public, as such, doesn't like the war. It does not seem to be a popular war and the President himself so well recognized this. All that people are trying to decide is in what way, and over what period of time should your country withdraw, from Vietnam, and prepare the South Vietnamese to fight. We maintain a nonallient policy. We get visitors from North Vietnam and we get visitors from South Vietnam, the same as we get visitors from North and South Korea. In the final analysis I think that the Vietnamese themselves

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**Free gift packs to be distributed
Tuesday, February 17, 1970, in
the lower level of the academic
annex at 11:15 a.m. I.D. cards
and signatures required.**

The Communicator



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The Plastic Revolution

Are you plastic? What constitutes plasticity in people? These are questions I intended to ask people when I stated this article. At first the assignment sounded easy enough, all I had to do was find phonies. However, as I thought about it the problem became more complex. I had to pass a value judgement on fellow students. Because they were wearing crepe body shirts and striped bell-bottoms they were phony.

Imagine someone asking you why you were phony because of your dress? Certainly this condition must be made up of something more than that. The person who dresses like this must be trying to impress someone. This was the opinion I had at first. But after interviewing several people the issue became clear but complex at the same time.

The people interviewed did not take the defensive when asked the question. "Why are you plastic?" All of them immediately stated they weren't. As one student said, "... I dress like this because it's stylish and it looks good. My hair isn't too long because it bothers me. ... I don't agree with our country's Vietnam policy and I know Blacks are being mistreated. But I have my own life to look out for too. So when I find myself and accomplish what I want for myself then it will be easier for me to help others."

As curious as it may sound the rest of the people interviewed responded in almost the exact way. They were aware of pressing issues and their importance. These problems made them mad, but they felt they were unable to do anything about them. Feeling as though they were not settled within themselves yet.

As discussions grew out of the interviews many things were cast in a new light. Everyone agreed to the fact that for as long as they could remember they believed people were phony. Now, as they began to think of it they doubted it.

If a person was trying to impress someone and used words like: dig, man, groovy, and beautiful then they were phony. These facts soon became fallacy in the minds of those interviewed.

On the basis of the interviews and the discussions the following statements were agreed on: "There are no plastic people, maybe, and a person is only as phony as the eye can see." No one can read other's minds and say why they do things.

If a person pretends to be something he's not he is usually aware of his acting. So if he is aware of acting then this is something real to him. The person possesses a sense of reality about himself.

Now reality usually doesn't enter into the classic definition of a phony. So with this information, the balance of thinking is upset. Before being interviewed, these people had this unchallenged belief that plastic people existed. Now they are starting to think about this problem in a new light. The steadfast belief in phonies has been attacked. Perhaps it hasn't been destroyed but more reconsideration will be given to the matter. And hopefully people will not continue to make rash judgements of their neighbors, based solely on face value.

Keeping this newly discovered information in mind let us consider something else. For a while project our liberal considerations into other situations, the generations in conflict, disagreement with government policies and countless others. Perhaps we have been too rash to judge and condemn others, just as "phonies" were mistreated possibly others were too.

Before going about and condemning others, first look at yourself and judge. The more one knows of himself, the easier the inconsistencies of others are made tolerable.

Interview With the New Student Government

Due to several conflicts of time and availability of the candidates, the Communicator was unable to print the intentions of student government candidates, therefore we attempted to print the elected senators and president's intentions of feelings on what they would do in the future. Only one senator and the president would offer their intentions. The senator, Debbi Yeager, simply voiced her opinion that if the student government was going to be successful it must have student participation.

The President, Bill Tyson, a sophomore, was more informative and gave his opinion on several important subjects. They are as follows:

The first question was how he felt or appraise the senate. He answered, "they are a pretty representative lot, and all have good intentions so they should be able to get a lot done". When he was asked what he could do for students with problems he said, "that students

should not expect the student government to save the world but work to correct some of the problems around school.

"But that the student should also be prepared to work with the student government to correct the problem." Then he was asked what about disciplinary problems? "In the past student courts were held but I believe that the student should be able to discipline himself." How about a place of recourse for injustices dealt out by the administration or faculty? "There will be a system set up for the student to find some aid. Also there are plans in motion to set up a system to rate teachers, thus giving the administration some idea what the students think about the faculty." He was then asked what assistance he had received from outside forces? "No assistance has been offered, and the administration has not interfered in any way. The only help or involvement we want is that of the students."

Editorial Column

The Election: Valid or Fraud

The ballot count for the recent election was of an extremely higher total than in past elections. This means one of two things. Either the interest of the student body in the election was of school-wide proportions or, due to lax precaution at the voting table, the limit of one vote per student wasn't kept in effect.

With the establishment of an audio-visual center on campus, the election has received much more publicity than it has in the past through the use of closed circuit television broadcast in the lobby throughout the entire school day. Each of the four different presidential candidates were given equal time to present their platforms over the air waves. Considering that every student at CCP is in the lobby at one time or another, it is feasible to assume that the closed circuit TV system played an influential role in driving some of the students to the ballots.

It was a total shock to discover that, on election day, no attempts were being made by the committee responsible for maintaining the election tables to check on the students voting. It was reported from the election center where ballots were being counted that one student was caught stuffing the ballot box twelve times for the particular candidate he was supporting. Ballots strikingly similar in outlook were not rare sights. With such a sharp rise in election interest, it is not unreasonable to assume that there were some over enthused students who took more than advantage of their voting rights.

Now that the election is over and the results are final, it would be impossible to correct any malpractices that occurred. Also, a true picture of the extent of the interest that students have for the formation of a student government cannot be drawn. This has been the first time that restrictions on voting limitations were not in force and also the first time student response has been so high.

The Alumni Association Is Yours

The alumni association of CCP is a young organization and has only a limited number of active members. Unlike other alumni associations, the College's group is distinguished by the fact that no dues requirement is necessary of its members.

Since all CCP graduates and students who have a specified number of credits automatically become members, of the total membership of the association will nearly double in a couple of years. Unfortunately, since CCP is only a two year institution, the number of active members is expected to be small. The Communicator believes that graduates should keep in touch with each other and with the school. To do this requires an alumni association. In order to have such a group, graduates should become active members.

When you become an eligible member, support the organization and become a true alumnus.

Call For Action

The deterrent of some classes to Central High School will serve only as a temporary appeasement to Community's growing pains. The subjection of students to a totally different environment off campus is an unfortunate example of the dire need for a permanent new campus to successfully handle the imminent growth of CCP.

It is extremely unfortunate that City Council has only devoted a bare minimum of its time to the problem of a new campus for CCP, oblivious to the fact that the acquisition of expanded facilities will be conducive to the successful functioning of the College within the next few years. Taking into consideration that a new campus cannot be developed overnight, it is of vital importance that effective action be taken immediately. This responsibility lies mainly with the school's Board of Trustees. Making use of local high school facilities is not the answer.

DEATH ROW

DR. JACK MINNIS—
A VICTIM
OF THE
ADMINISTRATION

WHO WILL
BE NEXT

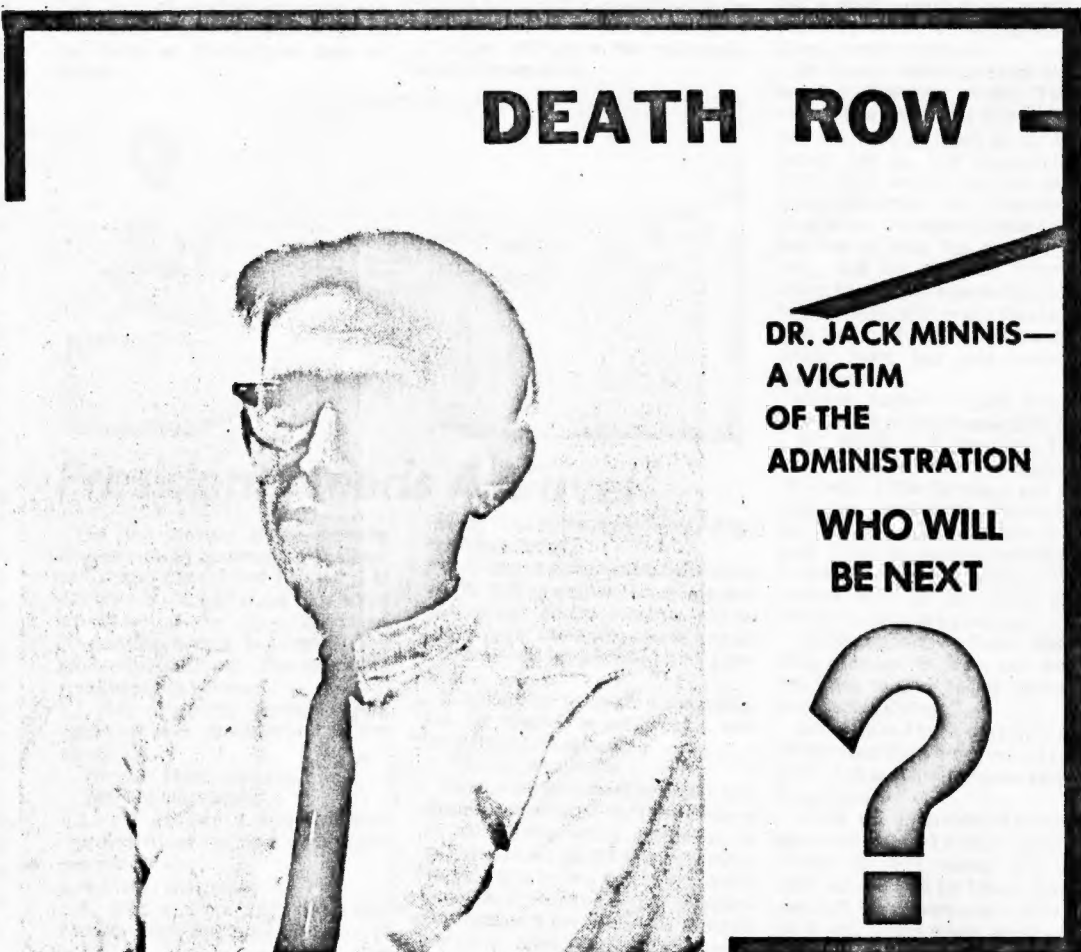




Photo By GIANI LUISO

Dr. Velikovsky Speaks On Origin of the Comos

On January 29, Community College was fortunate to have a most controversial scientist and author address a large gathering in the Annex. He was Dr. Immanuel Velikovsky, whose findings in the field on anthropology have raised many an eyebrow throughout the years.

Velikovsky was born in the Soviet Union and has lived in this country since 1939. He has written three books, the most famous of which is "Worlds in Collision". Written in 1950, it depicts theories which defy the scheme of science. As the years progressed, Velikovsky's theories drew wider acclaim.

The elderly Velikovsky began his speech by saying that twenty years after publication "My book (Worlds in Collision) is receiving recognition." Among the major points he discussed was his belief that "more than once within historic time the order of the solar system has been changed." He displayed little hesitation in discussing his belief that the earth has been visited by extra-terrestrial beings. Velikovsky claims that "other

civilizations took a look at us long ago." At such time, these beings apparently altered the process of human life here on our planet. He feels that "we are still feeling the effects of that phenomena."

Among the most significant points he discussed was his findings concerning the era of the Ice Age. Contrary to popular belief, he was able to prove that the Ice Age actually existed until approximately 11,000 years ago. This was a major breakthrough in his quest for psychological support.

Perhaps a more popular theory he discussed was that which pertained to the terrain of the moon. "The moon at one time was disturbed by extra-terrestrial bodies, which hit (the moon) all at one time, thus causing the existing craters."

A question and answer period followed his address. Handled by Dr. Abraham Feldman Associate Professor of History, the questions ranged from Velikovsky's ability of prediction to his feelings about astrology.

Typists are needed for Communicator Staff, please apply at Newspaper Office.

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Tuition Due to Increase 1970/71

the Senate Education Committee in particular, of the urgency of passing House Bill 1097 this year. In addition members of the Council of Presidents met in Washington on Monday, January 26, with the U.S. Commissioner of Education and the members of Pennsylvania's legislative delegation to encourage appropriate Federal action's Community Colleges. The Nixon Administration, on a number of occasions, has expressed a high regard for the Community College movement and a special interest in the technological curricula through which the manpower can be prepared for a frontal attack on some of the nation's problems of inadequate health services, pollution, poverty, urban blight, and other societal ills.

The first move toward Federal Community College

legislation was made by the Democrats, who, under the leadership of Senator Williams of New Jersey, introduced a comprehensive bill in the U.S. Senate on February 17, 1969 (Senate Bill 1033). Identical bills were introduced in the House of Representatives. Hearings on one of the House Bills, House Bill 12834, are scheduled to start on February 17, 1970. The Nixon Administration indicates its intention to introduce its own omnibus Community College bill this year.

I urge all members of the C.C.P. "Family" to be alert to the implications of State and Federal legislation for the adequate support of the Community College movement in general and our own College in particular. A timely note to your representatives in Harrisburg and in Washington may help to advance the cause.

Teacher Profile Mr. Richard Clark

To talk to Mr. Richard Clark, assistant professor of English here at CCP, is very much like standing at the step of a volcano — constantly aware that the damn thing is liable to erupt at any second; and even though I can not pinpoint exactly the last time I stood before an angry volcano, I have been to Mt. Clark just recently. Richard Clark is a series of eruptions, each as absolutely intense as the other. And although I would not like to create the impression that there is a mad English professor wandering thru the corridors of the school spewing molten lava over everything, I would suggest that there is a man about the place with some very hot words on some very heated issues.

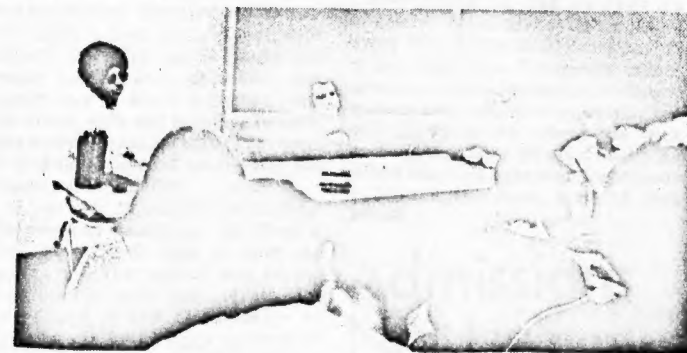
Take for instance his views on the present relationship between the faculty and the administration here at

CCP. "The administration here refuses to accept the dignity of its faculty and tends to treat us as children rather than accept us as the professionals that we really are." Clark and a number of his colleagues have taken steps to end this paternalistic attitude on the part of the administration. He is one of the temporary chairmen of the new Community College faculty union which is still in its formative stages. He pointed out that the members of the faculty are extremely dedicated to both the students and the school and that it is the faculty that is probably the most positive factor in determining what the school is and what it must become.

Mr. Clark may not have noticed it himself; but he is, in fact, the embodiment of the dedication which he so vigorously insists is characteristic of the faculty body. One has only to sit in on one of his classes to appreciate the extent of that dedication. Clark exhibits a remarkable amount of concern and responsibility towards the students in his class and even with the over-crowded conditions prevalent at the school, he is still able to appreciate the worth of the individual effort. He is a method instructor primarily; but thru improvisation and a deft manipulation of his subject matter he comes off as a good one. Clark is a teacher.

Speaking on the recent student government elections; he accused the Black students at CCP as being overly sensitive. Pointing out that they, because of their own particular prejudices, shied away from the politics of the election even though their uniformed participation would have proved the decisive factor. He also brought to point the fact that the student body as a whole, in failing to establish an official student government over an extended period of time, has lost most of its authority in the governmental functions of the school. The main reason being; that since there was no student government then there were no official student representatives to present student opinion to the administrative and faculty committees.

On the whole Mr. Clark insists that the Community College of Phila. is a good school and that the faculty here is excellent. The students he says, are the most rewarding and receptive that he has come across in a teaching experience that has extended into three institutions. However, he is not at all hesitant in his argument that the school is not as good as it should be. It is his contention that the two year college is soon to become the major proving ground for the majority of high school graduates seeking higher education and that if CCP is to compete on an equal basis with its fellow institutions, then it must start now on a program of expansion and the development of a proper sense of priorities relevant to the community which it must serve.



President Needs A Gavel

The first meeting of the recently elected student government was held on Tuesday the third of February. In this session although chaos was fended off and the meeting slipped in and out of shouting match, we find a very productive outcome. The measures voted on are as follows:

1. they recognized themselves as a legally elected provisional government.

1st vote: 10 pro and 1 con
2nd vote: unanimous

2. all students were named representatives to the constitution assembly.

1st vote: unanimous

3. Set a date for the first constitutional assembly, Tuesday 10

Feb. at 11:15 in the upper lounge of the Academic Annex.

4. A second constitutional assembly will be held in conjunction with a free rock mixer. Absentee ballots will be available for those who cannot attend. The date will be published at a later date.

5. A measure to create a suggestion box, for students to get in touch with the student government.

1st vote: unanimous

Usually the first meeting of any new student government does not produce as much constructive legislation as this one, so we got off to a good start. There seems to be a decent mixture of senators to make the student government a proportionally (student bodywise) representative government.

Election Results

The following is an official list of the winners in the election that was held on January 30th, 1970. These results have been tabulated by Terrence O. Davlin and Joseph Ilnicki, A. Forcino.

PRESIDENT	
William Tyson	437
David Kaufman	393
Buz Eisenberg	267
Steve Faden	121
Total	1218
VICE PRESIDENT	
Pat Holmes	545
Krieshoff	404
Davis	364
SENATE	
Robin Green	631
Dobby Yager	626
Kathy Hughes	611
Robert Dorin Jr.	610
James McGrath	577
Thomas Kilcrease	567
Gloria Kaufman	556
James Camerata	542
Joe Florell	528
Robert Hartman	510
James Lenciel	480
Olga Pawzoulnik	457
Charles Reissner	429
Frank Greene	413
Bruce Williams	409

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A GREAT MAN RETURNS

will have to settle what Government they want.

Communicator — Thank You. How did your country feel about Ian Smith and his political Attitudes?

Dr. Nicol — I think Ian Smith is a racist and there is no two ways about it. In a country that has about forty-five million Blacks and only two hundred thousand Whites and you want to have a Parliament and all sorts of things where the Black people have very little representation, is quite absurd. It is our own view that when they declared their Independence the British should have sent in troops immediately for there were large bodies of white opinion there were loyal to the British Queen, and who really would have liked to have seen democratic development there. The British hesitated and instead of that, tried to apply sanctions, and the moment was lost. I think many of the people of Rhodesia now, many of the whites at any rate, feel now that they have gained their Independence by illegal means, but they do feel they are quite independent and legal, and they seem to be getting along well. Sanctions are working, they are suffering from sanctions, but I don't know how things will turn out in a year's time. If there is any chance of their being more liberal towards the Blacks, I think that their future will be much safer and promising than it looks at the present.

Communicator — Thank you. What opinions have you formed about Americans in your travels in the U.S. and is your country doing anything to promote better relations between America and yourselves.

Dr. Nicol — I don't like your weather but I do like your people. There is obviously a great deal to be done, but you are doing as much as any human beings can do. Our country is big, sometimes too big for one man to grasp completely, but I like the signs of activity; the signs of youth trying to improve on what has gone on in the past, and the spirit of Revolution which has always been in this country, both amongst Whites and Blacks. I like that because I come from a continent which itself has just gained its Independence.

Communicator — Thank you. What do you think of Community College?

Dr. Nicol — I was here fifteen months ago and I have just come back, obviously, I like the place and that is why I've come back. Obviously you like me, for you asked me to come back. I am very thrilled to the college and I think it has a great future. I like the student body for they have mature minds, and that is a good sign.

Communicator — Thank you. One final question. Is there any message you wish to give to the students of Community College?

Dr. Nicol — I know it's rather an odd thing to say but I'll ask you all to walk hard, and at the same time keep your honor firm.

After the interview we said our goodbyes and as I walked out of Dean Field's office, I couldn't help feeling both sad and glad for I knew that I had just left the presence of a truly great man, and that I might never see this remarkable man again.

College to Open Second Campus In Temporary Facilities in Central High School

C.C.P. will open its second campus in temporary facilities this coming September according to President Allen T. Bonnell.

The Board of Trustees has authorized the Administration to negotiate with the Board of Education for the right to use the facilities of Central High School after hours, from 4 P.M. until 10 P.M. on weekdays and on Saturday mornings for an educational program for both full-time and part-time students. Preliminary discussions with senior administrators of the Board of Education lead the college to feel that its request to use the facilities will be honored.

Dr. Bonnell explained that an intensive search had been conducted for a facility that could be used on a temporary basis, pending the resolution of the question of acreage on which permanent buildings for a second campus can be constructed. "Unfortunately, nothing adequate to the needs of the college could be found," said Dr. Bonnell. The most promising alternative temporary locations all seemed to be available only by 1971 or 1972 or were too small to meet anticipated demands.

Among the promising temporary locations for Campus No. 2 was the U.S. Mint Building at 17th and Spring Garden Streets which, according to early reports, was to be declared surplus in the Spring of 1970, revised timetable for the release of the structure from its present use would delay its availability until 1971 or later.

With respect to the acreage for new buildings, the college, at the specific request of Mayor Tate and with the assistance of the City Planning Commission, is still studying the

potentialities and feasibility of acreage at, and adjacent to, the North Philadelphia Station of the Penn-Central Railroad. While the site meets one major criterion for the location of a campus, accessibility, it poses a number of problems.

Not the least of the problems at the North Philadelphia Station location is the engineering one of coping with the main tracks of the Penn Central Railroad which cross Broad Street at a considerable height above grade. If sufficient land for the college campus can be gained only by using air-rights, any decking over the tracks would have to be constructed at about a fifth story level. The financial feasibility of such construction is very much dependent on the realization of plans for the Bicentennial Celebration.

"In the meantime, the pressure of applicants is such that we dare not postpone longer the organization of Campus No. 2 of Community College of Philadelphia," said Dr. Bonnell. "Last fall we denied admission to some 600 to 800 full-time students. The present rate of applications for admission in September, 1970 is nearly twice that of a year ago.

"Our present thinking is that the second campus will be structured as an administrative unit quite separate from Campus No. 1 at 34 South Street," Dr. Bonnell explained. Community College of Philadelphia is destined to be a multi-campus operation and it is contemplated that each campus will have a maximum degree of autonomy, operating under the umbrella of broad policies established by a single board of trustees."

Who Is Kidding Whom?

By T. A. MARTIN

Another sad episode in student affairs has passed before us, with the students getting the splintered end of the shaft again. The election of an interim student government with the sole purpose of holding a student referendum and to conduct a constitutional assembly. Overtly, this seems like a positive move for students, yet if we lift the veil off those secret meetings of students, students and administration, we see how a very small minority of the student body has any say at all, besides what the administration allows them.

The elections came about by the hard work of a small group of students whose only desire was to establish a student government of any nature, just to have one.

A day before the elections were to be held, we again see another small group of students attempting to halt the elections or put some limitations and responsibilities on the candidates who might win.

Both groups of students based their movements on what they thought was right and were backed up by petitions signed by a hundred or more students. Basically, both movements wanted similar results from the elections, but their means of attaining it differed. Both groups had to contact Mr. Field, Director of Student Activities, who at once set the pro-election group at the throats of the reform group of students. After the chaos both groups met that afternoon outside the conference room where the Student Activities Board was meeting. The pro-election group was armed with six hundred additional signatures gathered rather rapidly at the suggestion of Mr. Field. This was the first attempt by the administration to use student against student to achieve an end.

The Student Activities Board meets whenever it deems necessary to dictate what activities it will allow. The members of this board are faculty and administration members and not one student. This session was convened for other reasons, but Mr. Field was going to table the subject, whether the board would recognize the elections or not. The session was "behind closed doors" for ten minutes or so, before the waiting students were

hustled in, and half the board members departed. Discussion got underway with each side stating their opinion and reasons for being there —

meanwhile one by one board members slipped out until there was only one board member and the chairman Mr. Howe left. The discussion was stopped after thirty minutes or so by Mr. Howe who had an announcement to make, that a resolution had been struck before the students came and it dictated that the elections could be held on the provision that a referendum was held followed by a constitutional assembly. This decision was made prior to hearing any discussion or pleas from the students.

Then after this "stab in the back" trick the students were asked in the normal paternalistic manner if they would go along with the resolution. The pro election group jumped to the opportunity and some individuals swore to do exactly what the Board dictated. The reform group could only sit till the clamor subsided enough to suggest it would not work.

This paternalistic, "We know what is best for you" treatment of students by the administration and faculty is now and in the past, the greatest obstacle in the way of students having any control of their education. Because of the degrading manner in which the students are treated, any student government must have a broad based support by the student body, which it can use as a lever, in interaction with the administration. Now we can only wait and see if the provisional student government will perform in our welfare and for us or become the fat little kid on the administration's knee.

It is a well-known fact around Hollywood these days that over 50 percent of today's movie audience is between 18 and 24. At first, movie industry magnates didn't believe this.

But when Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper made a cheap (\$400,000) movie (Easy Rider) that so far had drawn around \$25 million, and is good for a lot more, film makers decided to make more youth-oriented movies.

So it goes in the theatre. Shakespeare has given way to "Hair." Even staid, old Philadelphia had decided to participate, as the Theatre of the Living Arts presented its new play "The Line of Least Existence."

The play was termed a rock-musical and it was termed correctly.

When we entered T.L.A., it seemed like everyone was waiting in the lobby. The entire building seemed to be swaying, this was due to the super loud music. (It is estimated that the human ear can take noise up to 120db. and the noise in the theatre certainly was around 105 db.)

People were admitted two-at-a-time. Inside, seats are arranged bleacher-style, filling three sides of the auditorium. The stage is in the middle. To get to the seats, patrons walk along multi-colored plexi-glass walkways, which are quickly changing colors. About two feet wide, they are suspended five feet above the permanent floor.

As patrons put one foot in front of the other on these walkways, the music is louder than ever and the

lights are changing constantly and the ceiling lights are flickering and column lights are flashing and you would turn around and leave if you could.

Eventually, you sit down — and find that everything that follows is anti climatic.

What follows is the play, "The Line of Least Existence." It was written by Rosalyn Drexler, who is getting known for her youth-oriented playwriting. It was directed by Tom Bissinger, a great, young director who is going places.

John Hall was brought in to write the music, which isn't especially noteworthy, but the group, the Feds, is worth remembering. They will be seen again. Two members are ex-Mothers, and the group gets into some fine hard-rock music that really makes the play.

The plot is hopelessly simple. A young girl (Any Taubin) runs away and occasionally shacks up with a doctor (Judd Hirsch) who's wife (Gretel Cummings) is running around with a talking dog. (Danny DeVito) to destroy these happy relationships, the girl's father (Jerome Raphael) is looking for his lost child.

There are several memorable scenes. Actually, I still can't get over this talking, singing dog, Andy. His affair with the doctor's wife (which is seen in various phases both in the wife's bedroom and in the doghouse) is unknown to the husband, who is rightly surprised to find his wife in bed with the household mutt.

Where You Step

By H. C. CLAYTON

Welcome back to the stockyards everybody. It's good to come back to all the things that endear Community to me. Take for instance, the vendeteria, seventy degrees when empty and a hundred and fifteen any other time. By the time you fight through the crowds to a seat, put your books down, fight your way to the hoagies, and fight your way back to your seat (if it's still there) you have to go to a class. So you sell the hoagie for forty-five cents to the kid who likes mayonnaise and oil with no peppers, stop in for a look at the world's best bathroom graffiti. (potty poems?) and walk up the escalator to a main lobby that looks like someone is giving out permanent deferments. On a lucky day, it will only take five or ten minutes to reach an elevator and another eight to squeeze in with the other twenty two sardines. (legal capacity sixteen.) When the door opens at your floor and you burst out and stumble down the hall to your class, have you ever wondered what caused that surrealistic sea of flesh downstairs? An administration with the sensitivity of Attila the Hun, and the generosity of United Fund supporter Frank Rizzo, maybe?

Community was never supposed to be this crowded. The benevolent Commonwealth of Pennsylvania made it known when the school first opened that it would be nice to have 150 square feet per student. There are now twenty-five square feet per student. Not square yet taken up by desks and chairs and security personnel, but square feet in which a human being can stand, walk and breathe. Twenty-five square feet is too hard to envision, it is about the size of an elevator and maybe a little smaller.

If you ask an administrator about the crowded conditions, the rhetoric you are liable to hear is about the obligation the school has to the community, and best serves the interests of the community by accommodating as many students as possible. The line is fine if you are as naive as hell, but isn't it highly probable that there is a saturation point as far as admissions go, and after that point is reached the quantity increases and the quality of the

education decreases? As far as I know, most teachers in the school have at least 150 students to teach every week, two or three times a week. That is equivalent to teaching 450 people every week. Teachers as we sometimes forget as teachers, ask any liberal and he'll tell you that some of his best friends are teachers) are human and can only perform their tasks well under tolerable circumstances. It is my opinion that we, both teachers and students are now at the saturation point.

Last semester, Community had 3286 day students both full and part time. Last semester we heard assurances from the administration, via the COMMUNICATOR that the rumor of 2200 more students for the Spring semester was entirely false. I am glad to say the administration was right. Only 1314 new students have been admitted. Add this to the 3286 of last semester and even accounting for flunkouts you will have an awfully big number, 4600. This is not night and day combined, this is just day students. There are more than this in night school. According to the school's registrar, Mr. Raja, Community at any one time utilizes 91 percent of all available space during the course of a normal day. What is the other 9 percent, the sub-basement?

The Community College of Philadelphia Bulletin states that "admission to the college is selective." What does selective mean, every fifth person in Philadelphia? It is my belief that Community cannot exist as a quality institution any longer without first totally re-appraising the way in which the school has been moving; that is, to the point where the school becomes a sham and represents a 2-S and two more years of high school.

Admissions Not Living At OZ

By CAROLYN MARTIN

Scarlet Emerson, who is in charge of the admissions office, states that, Community College has an open door policy.

The procedures for applying are basically the same. The student must be a high school graduate, and show some potential. Student who graduates with the top half of his class is practically guaranteed admittance to Community. Before being accepted every application is looked over to see what kind of background the student has acquired through his previous school training.

The purpose of the essay on the

Continued on Page 6

The doctor's relationship with the young girl is based on physical and material wants and needs. The doctor needs sex, the girl is after nice clothes and boots and other material desires. Their relationship ends abruptly when the doctor's wife and the girl's father intrude upon the doctor and the young girl. This is settled by a wrestling match between the doctor and the girl's father.

The girl's father, (somehow named Pschug) is the perfect Italian immigrant. He carries with him at all times a five foot flag and an old, battered Bible. He admits he "doesn't understand" his daughter, but wants her to come back anyway, to "cook and sew" for him.

In the meantime, the young girl is getting into other things of her own. She has experimented with "meth, dexy, LSD, STP and ph D." How she came to meet the doctor is not known, but her relationship isn't serious — even if he doesn't know it.

In the final analysis, a critic bypasses the shallowness of the play (which is well-acted) and praises the forward step taken by the production. This is not "Hair" but it is the closest Philadelphia will come to it.

The theatre is dying, everyone says. There will be a rebirth in the theatre, and it will be based upon the return to the theatre of the youth. But to get them into the theatre, you need to have something there for them. Rock-music and multi-colored plexi-glass runways are a step. For Philadelphia — it's a leap.

THE DAMNED

By JOEL GREEN

"The Damned" tries to take us back to the rise of the Nazi's in post World War I Germany. Damned if they don't.

"The Damned" tries to let us live through Hitler's rise to power from within the power structure of a German industrialist family called the von Essenbachs. Damned if it doesn't again.

But I'll be damned if "The Damned" can keep you entertained through a hundred and fifty minutes of monotonous drivel concerning the characters' lives. Even through murders involving patricide, child rapes and incest, one feels that the film is never going to end. When it finally ends one comes away with a feeling that some important things were happening in the Ruhr, but one couldn't care less that they happened.

Overwhelmed by the vastness of his project, director Visconti moves his players through huge sets as if they were marionettes. The only believable character was the patriarch of the family, Baron Joachim, played by Albrecht Schönhals. His performance is so believable that one forgets that he is watching an actor, but is actually watching the head of a family owned steel works plant. But all good things come to an end all too quickly, as the Baron is murdered in the first ten minutes of the film.

The rest of the film is dedicated, to Martin von Essenburg the homosexual heir to the Essenburg fortune, played by Helmut Berger. Incarnated in Martin are all the degeneracies that the Nazi's later carried out as their policies. Since anything is permissible, Martin goes through his paces not quite sure what he likes, though he does have tendencies towards perversions. His mother, Baroness Sophie von Essenbeck, played by Ingrid Thulin, doesn't help her son's problems but makes matters worse as she uses her son for her own rise to power. Baroness Sophie's boyfriend, played by Dirk Bogarde, is just too, too English to convince us that he could possibly be German.

Other characters in the film portrayed their roles adequately, but for this film being adequate isn't enough. The experience is like viewing downtown Philadelphia from the City Hall tower.

As we look down we're able to take in the vastness of the city. But what have we really learned of the essence of the city? The same feeling of coldness and emptiness is experienced after viewing "The Damned". We have experienced a film of grand proportions, but we feel that the essence of the film experience has been lost. I feel "The Damned" is damned because of this lack of meaning that is lost through the vastness of the project.

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The Town Happening

By BILL COMPAINE

Is the flagship column of this new year, new decade, I would like to gaze a bit into the future, through the eyes and ears of three lively media—music, theater and movies.

We have seen the beginnings of a major social revolution in this country and abroad. The Sixties saw rebellion as the prerequisite to curing so many social ills. It was a decade of social and economic freedoms, the likes of which have never been experienced before. We became liberated from so many of the social-sexual taboos of the past sixty years. And it was through these three media that we saw, heard and felt the beginnings of the liberation with frank, gutter realism.

A fad it is not. This liberalism is not only here to stay, but it will increase in strength and intensity during the next ten years.

Situated to the left of the proverbial "generation gap," we are in a strategic position to become the "new establishment." And as such, we will have the power to ultimately mold the society of tomorrow to our strict standards.

Our children will read of our extremely free mores in history books of the 1980s and 1990s and think of us as being so confined, so sexually-stilted. This is because it will be during their lifetimes that they will flock to the movies to see the ultimate extreme—all-nude films that bar not an act. Talk of sex education will be all but forgotten.

And as mature parents, we will observe their long and sexually-liberated attitudes with cynicism.

But, that era is beyond the limits of the Seventies.

Despite opposition and blunt criticism from Puritanical types, the next ten years will amplify this liberal trend. It will not only be illustrated from the lens of the camera, the mouth of the microphone or the characterizations of the actors, but will become the chief proponents of this trend.

MUSIC

The tradition of Woodstock will be a keynote in the music of the Seventies.

The loudest sounds will not come from acid rock (which will begin to show a steady decline in popularity), but will be made by the new country rock, with strong elements of soul jazz and blues.

A forerunner is Dusty Springfield, who combines all three. But there will be others who will go beyond to create newer combinations of country, soul, jazz and blues.

The big band rock sounds will play increasingly louder music in the decade ahead. Blood, Sweat and Tears are leaders in this category. As we hear more from them (and their imitators), the big band rock songs will ride high on the charts.

Pop music of the Seventies, unlike the other three media, will contain little, if anything sensational. The lyrics of the Seventies will tend to be more message-oriented (anti-drugs, anti-liquor, anti-social, etc.). But there is a strong likelihood that smutty lyrics may infiltrate tunes of the latter half of this decade.

Pop and rock festivals will become quite common early in the Seventies. Promoters will exploit these happenings with increasing frequency.

One final note: The other half of the generation gap has shown signs of accepting rock sounds. The increased profusion of country rock sounds with a message will attract greater numbers of the establishment to our leftward outlook. And it might even tend to close that gap to an extent.

THE MOVIES:

Increasingly stark realism will continue to dominate Hollywood's products of the next ten years. The movies of the Seventies will exploit sex and nudity to increasingly greater degrees. The coarse, raw realities of life will become the theme of a multitude of films to come.

Established in the 1960s by the Motion Picture Association of America, the present rating system will become a vital guideline in classifying the overall themes of the films. We'll see more and more "X" and "R"-rated films, while the code is made more liberalized by widening the scope of those patrons of the old "M"-rated movies (now "GP").

The TV industry will be forced to tailor more and more flicks for their own use, rather than rely on those daring exposes of naked life.

Although the supermusicals and Disney films will enjoy continued success. However, the number of low-budget, "G"-rated flicks for "family" audiences will dwindle.

The superstars of the next ten years will probably include the likes of Mia Farrow, Robert Redford, Barbra Streisand, Dustin Hoffman, Ali McGraw and John Voight.

The silver screen will conclusively prove that it can successfully blend both art and entertainment, two elements that cannot be mixed on television.

THE THEATRE

The drama seasons to come will emphasize pure entertainment, rather than provocative "drama."

The audiences of the next ten years will attend the theatre as a means of escape. So, they will seek emotion-stirring ENTERTAINMENT: no need to think, just sit back, relax and enjoy.

Provocative styles, like those of the 20s and 30s will be out; comedy and musicals will predominate.

The theatre of the Seventies will feature unknowns. Names will not necessarily be the drawing card to legit productions. Black players, playwrights and producers will become integral elements of the theatre of the Seventies.

And as in so many other communications media, the stars will glow with the vibrancy of youth.

Certainly not on its way out. Nudity and sex will be the big drawing cards to the top Broadway (both on and off the New York stages) productions.

New York Theater will still be number one. As for Philadelphia, fewer and fewer plays will be booked into its four theaters. Disillusioned by the lack of support from our City and its residents, Producers will look toward such cities as Atlanta for tryouts and previews.

And as the generations pass, a population of moralistic, wild-eyed, hairy, nude, lovely, loving, parading, chanting, stubborn, vocal, thoughtful young people will become ten years older. But where?

In the next ten years, City Council President Paul D'Ortona and former Mayor Tate will be taking public speaking lessons from Mayor Thatcher Longstreth. Len Tose will be entering into voluntary bankruptcy and sell the Eagles back to Jerry Wolman, who signs Joe Kuharich as coach for life. West Philly High School Teacher George Fishman is elected President of the Board of Education, replacing Richardson Dilworth. Some 200 members of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers burn their union cards in protest of Fishman being named School Board President. Former Temple Student Marc Frantz is to be named Women's Editor of the Temple Free Press.

Vicki Budinger will seek a divorce from Herb Khaury on grounds of "sexual cruelty." Lil Reis signs to play the lead in remake of "I Am Curious (Yellow)." Sylvan Cohen and Gustave Amsterdam buy Harry Katz's franchise for a Philadelphia Playboy Club to be opened by 1976 at 1500 Market Street. A massive section of seats will collapse at Sander Field, the City's new sports stadium in South Philly.

Enjoy the Towne Happening. Billy would have wanted it that way!

DRAMA CLUB

SANDE KNIGHT

"For the first time, because so many people tried out. I have a reservoir of people to draw from. So, if you can't play your part, tell me now; I have people to fill it." And so, Miss Nelson started this semester's Drama Club.

Two productions are being done this semester, "The Line" and "Lysistrata." "The Line" was written by Israel Horowitz and is a product of the Theatre of the Absurd. It will be shown March 30 through April 8. Its theme deals with the absurdity of performed actions. In order to express this, Horowitz shows five people (4 men, 1 woman) waiting in a line. Because the line has no meaning in itself, the five people bring their own feelings and beliefs to the line to give it and themselves meaning. The ensuing action is a result of their confusion and lack of guidelines. The dialogue is fresh, but subordinate to the action of which there is much.

1970 A Groundhog Odyssey

By SAUL P. JONES

Last February 2, Groundhog Day, hunters from all over the country gathered at Oz, Pa., to witness the appearance of Mr. Woodchuck.

Disturbed at the fact that the chuck did not appear according to legend, the disgruntled hunters blasted away at the groundhog's burrow, leaving only a ten foot crater and shotgun shell casings behind. On the same day, group of scientists passing through Oz on their way to a convention noticed the crater and came to the conclusion that it must have been created by a meteor. Being inquisitive the scientists dug a section of the crater away to present it before the convention for their studies.

While presenting their discovery before the delegates at the convention the scientists observed that a little creature was emerging his head from a pile of the dirt. Thinking that it was a moon creature carried from space, via the meteor they tried to communicate with it.

Using every language known to man, and then some, the scientists were unable to communicate with the space creature.

Meanwhile the wicked witch of the East, having heard from her servants the Winkies, on what the hunters did to the groundhog's burrow flew from her home, Kanta, on her new 747 broomstick to Ozma where the convention was still being held. When she arrived at the convention she became disturbed to find the scientists had placed the chuck on public display and even more horrified to find that telegrams and phone calls were coming from throughout the land asking for pieces of fur from the animal so they could have souvenirs of the first creature from outer space to visit earth. Unknown to everyone, even to the great all-knowing wizard of Oz, the groundhog was dying. The scientists eventually recognizing this fact had called in professionals and space creaturologists from the entire world to save the retiring creature. In great desperation they even asked the Wicked Witch of the East to try some of her powerful potions on the animal, but even her attempts failed. Finally, after much hullabaloo, the space creature died. Causes of death were termed to be because of inhalation of air pollution and an extreme case Black Lung.

The moral of this story, the moral of this song, is that groundhogs or space creatures should not be where they do not belong.

Students Give Aid

On Thursday, Jan. 29, Dave Kaufman and Jim Camerato attended a luncheon at the Philadelphia Naval Base with Marine Corps Commandant, General Chapman. At the affair, Dave and Jim turned over \$580 to be used for a children's memorial hospital in Vietnam operated through the CARE agency. The \$580 had been left over from the CCP Operation Santa Claus Fund Drive.

General Chapman personally conveyed his appreciation by thanking all CCP students who had contributed to and participated in the fund drive.

PETE AND EVERYBODY

"Everybody's Got the Right to live" was the beginning of last Sunday's hyper-lively evening at the Academy of Music. Pete Seeger's benefit concert for 'Sing Out' and 'CCCO's' was on its way. Pete's newly sported beard did little in preventing the folklorist from a large douse of laryngitis, which kept him picking and strumming behind Rev. Fred Kirkpatrick and Len Candler whom did most of the singing. The Rev. taught the audience how to clap with personality with a few hand tricks, our new talent was not in want of material by which to be cultivated, such as the humorous "We'll All Be a Dublin" a song about life without the PILL. And "CARRY ON", a memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King (not to be confused with the Crosby Stills Nash and Young's hit) "Bring 'em Home" soon shook the roof of the "Ol' Lady" and aside from being loud I thought we were quite good.

Len Chandler made three for the second half. The skinny man added what only a skinny man could, ripping out "Lovin' People" softly and tearing down "Architects of Slaughter". Few people could be as beautiful.

When I said Pete Seeger had laryngitis and was taking it easy in the background, I did not imply that he did not sing, for that matter I did not imply that he took it easy. At the end of the first half Pete frolicked into "Hobby Yo Yo" which transformed the multi-no gap-age group into enthusiastic children. His solo performance didn't end there either, later in the evening, he sang the rapping "Last Train to Nuremberg" and, of course, "If I Had a Hammer" earned the near voiceless troubador a sound ovation which I hope moved him as much as his songs thrilled the now happier, in love with, and somewhat horser audience... guess the Seeger bug is catching.

Jonas Mekas Lecture

Jonas Mekas, "patron saint of the New American Cinema," will deliver a mixed-media lecture at Community College of Philadelphia Auditorium on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 7:30 p.m.

Winner of several prizes in international film competition, Mekas has long been active in the major American film organizations such as the Film-Maker's Distribution Center, Film-Maker's Cinematheque, and the New American Cinema Group.

His lecture-demonstration is entitled "Film and its Aesthetic" and will attempt to explain what is meant by "New" and "Avant-Garde" in the cinema. It will include portions of his own film.

There is no admission charge.

Herman Ferguson

Minister of education of the Republic of New Africa and a 1968 candidate for the U. S. Senate from New York State, is a black educator who has been suspended by the New York City Board of Education after 20 years service as a teacher and supervisor because he was indicted on June 21, 1968, on charges of conspiracy to assassinate "Uncle Toms". Active in community relations and in civil rights demonstrations, he organized and actively participated in the first Liberation School in America, while a member of the Organization of African-American Unity (when it was headed by Brother Malcolm X).

His lecture is entitled: "The White Community and the Black Student." It will be held Feb. 24, at 11:15 in the morning, in the Auditorium.

Students Will Visit Naval Hospital

Attention! The former members of Operation Santa Claus and other CCP students will visit Vietnam wounded soldiers at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, Wednesday, Feb. 18. All CCP students are strongly urged to go also.

Please note that they already have gifts to distribute and that free buses are available for all, leaving from CCP at 6 p.m., and will return at 9 p.m.

The hospitalized soldiers especially enjoy meeting girls, but guys are also encouraged to attend and talk to these lonely men!

For further information, contact either Dave Kaufman or Jim Camerato through the Student Activities Office in the Academic Annex.

Thing to Do

(this column will appear regularly. It will list, with a capsule summary, events in Phila. which may be of interest to the CCP studentry. If you would like something listed write/Things to Do, c/o the Communicator.)

MOVIES

—John and Mary—Dustin Hoffman and Mia Farrow meet, sleep, breakup and join together in this Manhattan-based movie. Not all it was made up to be.

—Circus—If Charlie Chaplain means anything to you, his 1928 movie (with a new musical score by Chaplain) is playing in distant Abington, at the Baederwood.

—Dunwich Horror—The son of the Devil looks for a mate in this sci-fi flick. Sandra Dee "stars".

—The Molly Maguires—This high-cost (\$9 million) production stars Sean Connery and Richard Harris. Well-worth seeing.

—Cherry, Harry and Racquel—Russ Meyer is a millionaire because people go to see dirty movies. This one is X rated—extra bad.

—The Damned—see review in this issue.

—Tell Them Willie Boy is Here see review in this issue.

THEATRE

—Hello Dolly (Forrest) Starring Pearl Bailey and co-starring Cab Calloway, this Broadway classic comes to Phila. beginning Feb. 23. Tickets ran from \$10 to \$3 and get them now.

—The Line of Least Existence (TLA) see review in this issue.

—The Chinese and Dr. Fish (Shubert) see column in this issue.

—Plaza Suite (New Locust) Neil Simon's smash comedy stays in Phila. now thru Saturday night.

OTHER

—Nat. Student Anti-War Conference Feb. 14 and 15 in Cleveland. Tickets \$20 at 928 Chestnut or call WA 3-0797.

Continued from Page 5

Admissions Dept.

application is to see how well the student can express himself. The essay does not count against, nor does it determine whether the student is rejected. It is just a part of the procedure.

The A.C.T. test is to see if the student needs any remedial help. The scores determine whether he needs this help. There is no cut off point on the scores. If anything, they are discounted and in such a case they would use the high school grades. If the scores and high school grades are low and the student shows no potential, the student is then advised to attend night classes. In other words no student gets rejected from Community College because of low gym scores.

Remedial help should not be looked upon in a negative point of view. Remedial is to help further the development of the student. To develop the reading and writing skills. These remedial classes are not credited. There is however cases where these classes are credited and that is if the student does extremely well in his class.

There was a rumor being spread saying that only a certain amount of students will be entering Community College next semester and this is based on the number of students graduating. This statement is not true. The school will be admitting at least fifteen hundred students or more. It is not determined by number of students graduating by the amount of class room space available.

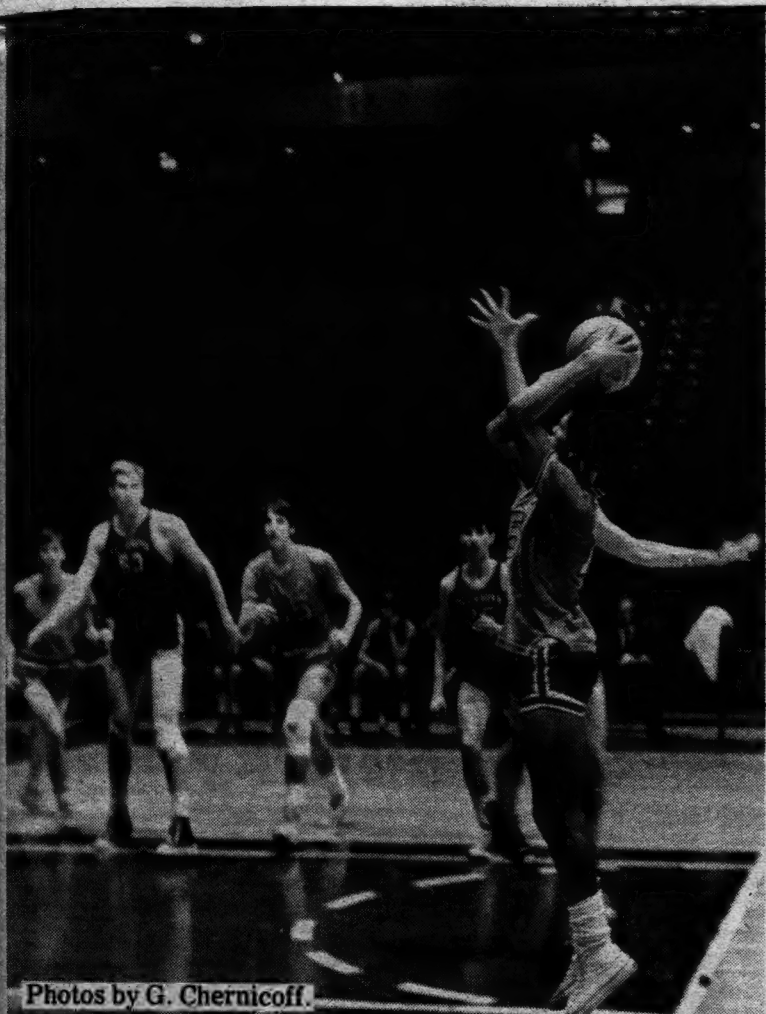
The admission has no authority over whether there will be an orientation next semester or not. The Counseling Department has control over the decision. Scarlet Emerson feels that the procedures of the past orientation should be changed. She feels that it would be more beneficial if faculties, counselors and administration members meet with small groups of students. Giving them a tour of the college. Letting the student become acquainted. She doesn't think, "It should be left up to the handbook", they should go through the handbook, because college is quite different from high school. To give them a basic idea and to point out how things should be done. A little run down of what it means to go to college.

She would like to see more interviewing, than what they have done in the past. Interviewing is the most important part, because the average student does not get adequate counselling and they do not know what they want or know how to go about it.

THE SPORTS SCENE AT CCP



Vince Mullen (24) drives on the basket for 2 points.



Photos by G. Chernicoff.

Wayne Meechum (15) takes a jumper from the foul line against Villanova.

COLONIALS BOW TO VILLANOVA 76-63

By Scott I. Freedman

Jan. 30, 1970 — Spectrum

The annual meeting of the Villanova Frosh. vs. the C.C.P. Colonials ended in disaster for our team. Villanova was just too strong for the Colonials with the super shooting of Ingelsby (26 points), and the great rebounding and defensive play of 6 ft. 9 in. Jentz.

Throughout the first half it was a nip and tuck game with each team showing some good shooting. The fine playmaking of S. Pascavitch, and the hustle of Sam Tabb kept the Colonials slightly ahead. The lead then switched hands numerous times before the buzzer ending the first half sounded. The scoreboard showed the Colonials ahead 38-33.

In the third period Steve Gittleman led the offense for the Colonials and Pianelli and Ingelsby were great for the Wildcats.

The game remained neck and neck throughout the rest of the third period, and most of the fourth period until the five minute mark. From there on it was all Villanova. Ingelsby and the rest of the Wildcats took control scoring eight points in a row. The final score was Villanova Frosh. 76, Community College Of Phila., 63.

Coach Burton seemed upset with the loss and with the refereeing. This game put the Colonials in 4th place in the Phila. Jr. College Conference, with a record of 2-2.

Jan 30, 1970

Boys Basketball C.C.P.

Players	FG	FT	T
S. Tabb	0	2	2
S. Pascavitch	4	2	10
W. Meechum	6	2	14
S. Gittleman	6	7	19

Villanova

Hastings	3	2	8
Ingelsby	11	4	26
Jentz	2	2	6
Pianelli	9	1	19
Kolman	2	1	5
Barton	5	2	12

Final:	32	12	76
C.C.P. 63			
Villanova 76			

Feb. 5, 1970

Boys Basketball C.C.P.

Sam Tabb	1	0	2
Steve Pascavitch	5	0	10
Wayne Meechum	1	1	3
Mitch Walsh	4	5	13
Vince Mullen	4	1	9
Jim Murphy	4	2	10
Mel Dixon	0	0	0
Hal Taltz	2	2	6
Jeff Norris	0	0	0
Bill Hatton	0	0	0
Steve Gittleman	2	5	9

Northeastern

T. Hull	8	4	20
W. Youngblood	10	4	24
D. Shaw	1	1	3
R. Wade	1	0	2
T. Hayes	0	1	1
K. Parker	1	0	2

Final:	21	10	52
C.C.P. 62			
Northeastern 52			

Greater Philadelphia Junior College Conference

Name	W	L	GR
Luzerne Community College	3	1	6
Spring Garden College	4	2	4
Golden Bear Jr. College	5	3	2
C.C.P.	2	2	6
Peirce Jr. College	3	4	3
Northeastern Jr. College	0	5	5

Standings to Jan. 30, 1970

TENNIS ANYONE?

If you are interested in playing Men's Varsity Tennis, see Mr. Billups in Room 411.



Pianelli (45) of Villanova outjumps S. Pascavitch (31) of C.C.P. for tap off.

BURTON'S PRESS

DOES IT AGAIN

By KENNY SOFFER

Feb 5, 1970 — Memorial Hall

At the first meeting between Northeastern and C.C.P., it was a wacky scoring affair for both teams before C.C.P. finally won by the score of 143-97. Knowing this, the coach of Northeastern changed his game plan for this important second game between the two schools. or this game was a "do or Die" game for Northeastern to move up into the conference ranks. Regarding to C.C.P., it was a chance to catch or go near second place in the Greater Phila. Jr. College Conference.

In the beginning of the game it looked like it was going to be another high scoring affair because C.C.P. scored eight straight points before Northeastern finally put it in the completely due to the fact that Northeastern started to put on a freeze against the Colonials. Along with the freeze and the great ballplaying of Willie Youngblood, the former Overbrook all-public, Northeastern was doing the job they set out to do. The freeze which they put on was effective to the half, when the score read 28-28.

The second half looked as though it was going to be the same, but then the Colonials started to move. Mike Walsh, who is always a high scoring

threat in any game, started to take charge of the Colonial offense. This along with the great defensive work of Sam Tabb and Wayne Meechum, the supermen from 11th Street started to roll.

The fighting Colonials took complete control of the ball game with coach Jim Burton's famous 3-1-1 press which allowed Steve Gittleman to dominate the boards because of the constant harassment to the Northeastern guards which were forced to take the bad percentage shot. Northeastern fought back vainly but they couldn't come closer than points which was the difference at the end. The final score was C.C.P. on top 62-52.

COLONIAL CLASSICS

This wasn't exactly a classic win by the Colonials, but thanks to the great

to pull this one out. The victory by C.C.P. over Northeastern put the Colonials only one half game behind front running Spring Garden. Keep up the good work Mr. Burton.

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TRACK TEAM

If you are interested in being a member of the Track Team, go to the Athletic Office (107) for information.

Colonialettes Fall to Cougars

by Larry Tabachnick

Feb. 5, 1970—Camden County College.

The girls of C.C.P. lost a hard played game 46-20 to the Camden County Cougars on better than even terms and only some cold shooting in the first half kept the score from actually showing how well C.C.P. played.

The Cougars, led by J. Nelson and B. Thompson, shot over 50 percent in the first half while C.C.P. shots continued to roll around and out.

The girl Colonialettes, appearing to be bothered by some fast-whistle refereeing in the first quarter, couldn't score in the opening moments. Nelson and Thompson led a Cougar attack that saw them jump out to a 12-0 lead, before Maryanne Carmen's outside shooting helped the Colonialettes battle back to a 20-6 deficit at the half.

Led by playmaker Margie Vesey and with some added scoring punch from Maureen O'Rourke and Karen Slack,

Finals:
C.C.P. 28
Montco 22

Feb. 5, 1970

C.C.P.		Girls Basketball		
Players		FG	FT	T
M. Vesey	.....	0	0	0
M. Carmen	.....	3	3	9
M. O'Rourke	.....	2	2	6
K. Slack	.....	1	3	5
K. Kravitz	.....	0	0	0
S. Tyson	.....	0	0	0
E. Mack	.....	0	0	0
M. Loparto	.....	0	0	0
R. Coyle	.....	0	0	0
D. Kerkly	.....	0	0	0
		6	8	20

Camden County				
M. Collins	.....	3	1	7
J. Kline	.....	1	0	2
J. Nelson	.....	4	3	11
M. Roback	.....	1	1	3
M. Simphins	.....	0	0	0
B. Thompson	.....	4	0	8
S. Westcott	.....	3	1	7
C. Donnelly	.....	1	0	2
C. New	.....	3	0	6
		20	6	45

Final:
Camden County 46
C.C.P. 20



Photos by G. Chernicoff

First Row left to right (seated) Debbie Wilson, Glynnis Harp, Debbie Jesiolowski, Marilyn Parker. Standing (left to right) Patricia Blankly, Barbra Barbra Bray, Susan Kowo, Kathleen Howell, Cheryl Reed, Caren Moroff, Starr Watson.

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Sports Commentary

WHERE IS OUR FOOTBALL TEAM

Where is the C.C.P. football team? This is the question that is predominate in the minds of interested C.C.P. students.

It is really wasted energy when C.C.P. students have to toss around a football in the driveway instead of on a football field, where their talent can be expressed.

The Sports Staff of the COMMUNICATOR feels that the students are interested in having a football team, and this school is worthy of one. So the next time you see students playing football outside on Girard Ave., ask yourself the question, Why don't we have a football team?

SWIMMING AT JEFFERSON

This semester as in the past one, Community College is again sponsoring swimming and other athletic facilities at Jefferson Hall located at 11th and Locust Streets.

The Hall will be open from 9 to 12 A.M. Monday through Friday except on Wednesday when it will be closed. There is a small fee of admission, 25¢, which includes use of the pool, lockers, towels, and other sporting facilities such as tennis and basketball.

AMS affords students a chance to supplement their academic education with vital, up-to-date information which will be valuable in making a choice in career fields.

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ROOM 856
for further information

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Colonialettes Down Montgomery County

JAN. 30, 1970—Spectrum

The C.C.P. girls basketball team downed the Montgomery County Community College girls, in a hard fought, neck and neck battle, 28-22.

The Colonialettes led by the fine shooting of Maureen O'Rourke and Karen Slack played well in the first half, only to be matched by the fine shooting of E. Breggatta of Montgomery County. Both teams shot below 50 percent in the first half, but the play of both teams was one of hustle and determination.

The Colonialettes with the fine playmaking and rebounding of Elsa Cohen and J. Martin couldn't break the

strong defense of Montgomery County, but the opposers had the same fortune.

During the first three quarters the game remained in a complete deadlock. Not until the middle of the fourth quarter did the Colonialettes start to spark. Karen Slack and M. O'Rourke make the difference by getting crucial points near the final buzzer. As the final few seconds ticked off the scoreboard showed C.C.P. 28, Montco 22.

This win gave the girls of Community College of Phila. a 3-1 record on the season with 8 games remaining.

January 30, 1970

C.C.P.		Girls Basketball		
Players		FG	FT	T
M. O'Rourke	.....	4	2	10
R. Coyle	.....	0	0	0
E. Mack	.....	1	0	2
D. Kerkey	.....	0	0	0
K. Slack	.....	4	0	1
E. Cohen	.....	1	0	2
S. Tyson	.....	0	0	0
J. Martin	.....	2	0	4
K. Kravitz	.....	1	0	3
M. Sopardo	.....	0	0	0
		13	2	28

Montgomery County				
H. Nargie	.....	1	0	2
L. Kells	.....	0	0	0
E. Bregatta	.....	3	6	12
K. Coologlier	0	0	0
T. Sheeaver	0	0	0
B. Gazones	1	0	3
J. Jacobs	1	0	3
K. McVam	1	0	3
S. Cantals	1	0	3
		8	6	22

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